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5 July 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,  
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT  
No. 6

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# TRANSLATIONS ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 6

## CONTENTS

PAGE

### INTERNATIONAL

#### Briefs

French Delegation in PRC	1
USSR-Ethiopia Accord	1
TASS-NEW YORK TIMES Agreement	1
CSSR, Italian News Agencies	1
Radio-TV Conference	2
Delegation Leaves PRC	2
Polish, Iranian News Agencies	2

### ASIA

#### INTER-ASIA AFFAIRS

##### Briefs

KPL-NCNA Agreement Signed	3
Japanese-Sri Lanka Telecommunications	3

### INDONESIA

#### Briefs

East Java TV Studio	4
---------------------	---

### THAILAND

Northeast Provinces To Have Overseas Microwave Link (NATION REVIEW, 12 Jun 77) .....	5
---	---

### CANADA

#### CANADA

U.S. Cultural Penetration of Canada Cited (NCNA, 20 Jun 77) .....	6
--	---

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
EASTERN EUROPE	
BULGARIA	
Briefs	
New TV Mast	7
LATIN AMERICA	
ARGENTINA	
Briefs	
Responsibility for Internal Broadcasts	8
NEAR EAST AND AFRICA	
INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS	
Briefs	
Instruments Discovered in Jordan	9
IRAN	
Briefs	
New Radio Transmitter	10
LEBANON	
Briefs	
Third Television Station	11
MOROCCO	
Teleconference: Aid to Decentralization of Enterprises	
(L'OPINION, 6 May 77) .....	12
A Revolution in Telecommunications Described	
(Sami el Jai; L'OPINION, 4 May 77) .....	15
Briefs	
Automatic Telephone Line	17
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN	
Development of Telephone Service Called Vital for Economic,	
Social Progress	
(14 OCTOBER, 17 May 77) .....	18

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
SUDAN	
Status of Broadcasting in Nation Reviewed (Muhammad Khujali Salihin Interview; AL-AYYAM, 26 Apr 77) .....	20
Briefs Khartoum Exchange	25
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	
Ra's al-Khaymah Satellite Station Inaugurated ('Abd-al-Mun'im 'Uthman 'Abdullah 'Abd-al-Rahman; AL-ITTIHAD, 29 Apr 77) .....	26
Briefs UAE Begins Test Transmission	30
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
Briefs Broadcasting to Southern Africa	31
ANGOLA	
Briefs New Radio Program	32
ETHIOPIA	
Briefs TV Expansion	33
UGANDA	
Satellite Networks To Improve Communications (VOICE OF UGANDA, 2 Jun 77) .....	34
Two More Domestic Networks Operations Begin 2 July, by Zulf Khalfan Antenna Photo Published	
WESTERN EUROPE	
CYPRUS	
Briefs Satellite Plan for Television	41

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
FRANCE	
Briefs	
Pirate Radios	42
TURKEY	
Briefs	
New TV Transmitter	43

## INTERNATIONAL

### BRIEFS

FRENCH DELEGATION IN PRC--Peking, 10 Jun (HSINHUA)--A French telecommunications delegation led by Mr. Thery, director of the Directorate-General of Telecommunications, was feted yesterday evening by Li Linchuan, director of the Directorate-General of Telecommunications of the Chinese Ministry of Posts and telecommunications. French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud was among the guests at the banquet. The 15-member French telecommunications delegation arrived here on June 8 for a friendly visit to China. In the past two days the delegation had technical discussions and sightseeing tours. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1615 GMT 10 Jun 77 OW]

USSR-ETHIOPIA ACCORD--An agreement on cooperation in television and radio broadcasting between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting [Gosteleradio] and Ethiopian Radio and Television was signed in Moscow today for the first time in the history of our countries. It envisages the development of the exchange of television and radio material on the life of the peoples of both countries, including programs devoted to the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the USSR draft constitution. The agreement was signed by Lapin, chairman of USSR Gosteleradio, and Azariah Kiros, director general of Ethiopian television. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 10 Jun 77 LD]

TASS-NEW YORK TIMES AGREEMENT--Moscow, June 16 TASS--An agreement on exchange of news between TASS and the NEW YORK TIMES NEWS SERVICE was signed in Moscow today by Rob Roy Buckingham, executive director of the NEW YORK TIMES NEWS SERVICE, and Leonid Zamyatin, general director of TASS. [Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 16 Jun 77 LD]

CSSR, ITALIAN NEWS AGENCIES--Prague, 17 June CETEKA--A protocol on extended cooperation between the Czechoslovak news agency CETEKA and the Italian news agency ANSA has been signed here by CETEKA General Director Otakar Svercina and ANSA President Gianni Granzotto. The negotiations between representatives of the two news agencies were held in the spirit of mutual understanding and efforts for extending mutually advantageous cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. The Italian delegation left for Rome today. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 17 Jun 77 LD]



RADIO-TV CONFERENCE--Lima, 17 Jun--An official Yugoslav delegation arrived from Belgrade here today to organize, with Peru, an international meeting of radio and television stations of nonaligned countries, which will be held in Sarajevo in October 1977. The delegation, headed by Franko Vinter, vice chairman of the Yugoslav Radio and Television Council [listed as director general of Zagreb radio and television], is to organize with Peruvian officials details of that meeting. Peru is a member of the organizing committee. [Text] [Paris AFP in Portuguese 1802 GMT 17 Jun 77 PY]

DELEGATION LEAVES PRC--Peking, 16 June 1977 (HSINHUA)--The French telecommunications delegation led by Mr Thery, director of the Directorate-General of Telecommunications, wound up its visit to China and left here for home by air today. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Li Lin-chuan, director of the Chinese Directorate-General of Telecommunications, and Claude Groult, commercial counsellor of the French Embassy here. While in China, the delegation also visited Shanghai and Hangchow. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1517 GMT 16 Jun 77 OW]

POLISH, IRANIAN NEWS AGENCIES--Warsaw, 18 June, PAP--An agreement on exchange of news services and other forms of cooperation between the Polish press agency PAP and the PANA press agency of Iran was signed in Warsaw on 18 June. The document was signed on behalf of the PANA by Director Youri N. Laouri and on the PAP side by Editor-in-Chief Janusz Roszkowski. [Text] [Warsaw APA in English 1209 GMT 18 Jun 77 LD]

CSO: 5500

## INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

KPL-NCNA AGREEMENT SIGNED--Vientiane, 15 June (KPL)--The Lao journalists delegation headed by Sisanan Sennhanouvong, editor-in-chief of the daily newspaper SIANG PASASON (People's Voice) and director of the Khaosan Pathet Lao news agency (KPL), returned to Vientiane yesterday, concluding its friendly visit to the People's Republic of China. During its stay in the Chinese capital, the delegation signed with HSINHUA an agreement on cooperation between the news agencies of Laos and China. [Excerpts]  
[Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 15 Jun 77 BK]

JAPANESE-SRI LANKA TELECOMMUNICATIONS--The Japanese telecommunication survey team, which is now on the island, has finalized the draft feasibility report for the expansion of telecommunications under the second stage of the outside Colombo area development scheme. The team held discussions with officials of the post and telecommunications department for nearly 10 days. Under the project, direct dialing facilities will be provided to Jaffna, Kurunegala, Badula, Ratnapura, Anuradhapura and Trincomalee. The Colombo City telephone exchange will be expanded to cater to the increasing demand. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 8 Jun 77 BK]

CSO: 5500

## INDONESIA

### BRIEFS

EAST JAVA TV STUDIO--The construction of a new television studio is expected to be completed in Surabaya in 1977 in order to serve the television audience in East Java Province. The studio will use equipment from Britain and Japan. Its 10-kilowatt transmitter will serve audiences in Surabaya over channel 9, in Probolinggo over channel 7, in Tulungagung over channel 8, in Madura over channel 5 and in Jember over channel 4. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 7 Jun 77 BK]

CSO: 5500

THAILAND

NORTHEAST PROVINCES TO HAVE OVERSEAS MICROWAVE LINK

Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 Jun 77 p 2 BK

[Excerpt] Northeastern residents will, beginning September this year, be able to dial abroad directly through a microwave network following the completion of an 83-million-baht scheme.

This was disclosed yesterday by director of the Communications Authority of Thailand, Mr Chao Thongma, who said the project will also aim at improving the quality of the local telephone link with foreign countries.

The northeastern telecommunications link, with Amphoe Bang Lamung in Chonburi province as the regional center, will also have 80 to 100 telex exchanges to boost international communications.

"The northeast is a major commercial, industrial and tourist centre. Therefore, it is vital that we establish proper telephone connections," Mr Chao said.

Local telephone and telex contacts in the northeast "which at present are far from efficient" will also receive a major boost when telecommunications centers are set up in Nakhon Ratchasima and Khon Kaen to link up all the 16 provinces in that region.

CSO: 5500

## CANADA

### U.S. CULTURAL PENETRATION OF CANADA CITED

Peking NCNA in English 0805 GMT 20 Jun 77 OW

[Text] Ottawa, June 19, 1977 (HSINHUA)--Albert Johnson, president of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, has warned that U.S. cultural penetration poses a grave threat to Canada.

In a recent report to the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission, Albert Johnson says that Canada faces its greatest crisis in history because one of the "principal challenges to Canadian nationhood" is "U.S. cultural domination," "relentless American cultural penetration."

The report says, "It is impossible to calculate or even describe the devastating, cumulative effects of the cultural invasion of Canada by American magazines, books, movies and television." Canadian television is filled with U.S. programmes.

"We have railed for 50 years against U.S. cultural colonialism," the report says. It stresses that there must be a change, as 80 percent of the television and broadcasting programmes in Vancouver and Toronto are American programmes. "Otherwise we would be an American cultural colony with inevitable economic and political consequences just down the road."

The report suggests that measures be taken to establish a commission to examine all aspects of broadcasting and cultural policies, and encourage private broadcasters and television casters to produce more Canadian programmes so as to prevent the increasing flow of U.S. television programmes and movies and gradually replace U.S. shows with popular and well-prepared Canadian schedules.

CSO: 5500

## BULGARIA

### BRIEFS

NEW TV MAST--The majority of the Bulgarian radio and television audience will be able to hear three and see two VHF television programs following the recent conclusion of construction of a radio and TV mast in the Todopi Mountain Range. [Prague ZEMEDEL'SKE NOVINY in Czech 13 Jun 77 p 1 AU]

CSO: 5500

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL BROADCASTS--The Federal Radio Broadcasting Committee [Comite Federal de Radiodifusion] reported that it has assumed control of radio and television programs in the interior of the country, beginning 1 June. In addition to its normal tasks, the telecommunications law has given it responsibility for full control over all radio broadcasting services in the country, which had been exercised by the National Mail and Telegraph Enterprise [ENCOTEL] until the date mentioned above. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 11 Jun 77 PY]

CSO: 5500

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

INSTRUMENTS DISCOVERED IN JORDAN--Amman, 28 June--Jordanian authorities have recently discovered a number of sophisticated Israeli instruments buried in Jordanian territory for tapping telephone conversations and transmitting them to Israel. A Jordanian military spokesman has stated that these were most sophisticated instruments which functioned automatically and electronically and were operated from within Israel. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 20 Jun 77 NC]

CSO: 5500



IRAN

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO TRANSMITTER--The new 20-kilowatt Yazd radio transmitter started operating this morning. It broadcasts on 1040 KHZ, 288.5 meters, 14 hours a day. Some 5 hours of the station's daily transmission is produced locally. Work has also started on the installation of Yazd radio's second program 20-kilowatt transmitter, and already 40 percent of the installation work has been completed. [Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Jun 77 LD]

CSO: 5500

LEBANON

BRIEFS

THIRD TELEVISION STATION--Among the important decisions adopted by the Cabinet last night was one to set up a joint Lebanese television stock company with the state as the major shareholder. The Cabinet authorized the Government to establish a joint television stock company, called the "Lebanon Television Company" [Sharikat Talivizyun Lubnan]. The existing two companies, the CLT and Tele-Orient Television, can hold shares in the new company if they wish. A committee headed by Dr Charles Rizo, director general of the Information Ministry, will hold talks with the two aforesaid companies. The two companies have agreed in principle to subscribe to the new company. [Text] [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jun 77 NC]

CSO: 5500

TELECONFERENCE: AID TO DECENTRALIZATION OF ENTERPRISES

Rabat L'OPINION in French 6 May 77 p 5

We briefly described, in a previous edition (see L'OPINION, May 4) the principle of teleconferences, for which two studios were recently installed in Rabat and Casablanca by the National Telecommunications Company [SNT]\* a department of the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

After this article was published, we received telephone calls from several corporation executives who wanted to know whether the process was already operational and what conditions were required to use this new service.

At the present time (official inauguration of the Morocco-France link for teleconference and telecopy is scheduled for the beginning of June), SNT and its French counterpart, Intelcentre, are proceeding with the final tests. However, firms interested in a demonstration can contact SNT which will connect them with Lyon, Paris or Casablanca.

We understand that the Moroccan Phosphates Office [OCP], the Moroccan Petroleum Company [SCP], and the National Steel Company [SONASID] have shown interest in acquiring their own teleconference studios in order among other things to reduce travel expenses and time losses due to frequent meetings necessary for their operations.

Another application envisioned is to utilize teleconferences for continued training and updating of the knowledge of technicians transferred to towns far from administrative headquarters.

In this connection, this last application is one of the most important for Morocco, because it is necessary today to decentralize in order to harmoniously develop all the regions of the country.

Two examples will enable the reader to better picture the immediate applications.

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\*Societe Nationale de Telecommunications, Ex Immeuble des Cheques Postaux, Avenue Mohammed V., Rabat, Tel. 213-85.

The first example is related to the very broad area of know-how transfer. New production facilities will be put in operation in the near future at two plants in Oujda and Agadir of a firm which has its head office in Casablanca.

In each one of the plants, four technicians responsible for receiving and operating the new equipment have to be rapidly trained without being moved away.

To ensure this training, the executives in Casablanca who cannot go simultaneously to the two plants make use of teleconference.

This example gives an idea of the new possibilities for information and training within corporations offered by teleconference systems. They are simple and easy to operate. In addition, they provide a new possibility: to immediately ascertain whether an educational program was understood.

A second example of direct utilization of teleconference systems are projects which different firms or remotely located departments of a single firm jointly execute.

Teleconference systems also make it possible to stay within budgetary and time constraints, independent of distance.

NASA is a striking example: in 1974, through more than 20 audiographic teleconference centers scattered throughout the United States, the Apollo project was successfully terminated with a 20% savings in allocated travel expenses.

This new means of communication is expected to bring about a fundamental change in the orientation given by telecommunications to the economy in the course of the next few years. Today one strives to provide permanent service for all, with means less sophisticated than what will be available later, which implies a twofold concern for efficiency and economy.

Efficiency will be obtained by combining with telephone conversation transmission of written data or stationary pictures by telex, teletype, telecopy, teleprojection. In a later stage, moving pictures of the video conferences are expected.

Economy will be obtained by the selection of networks and terminals manufactured in series in order to reach cost effectiveness quickly with competitive rates both for the teleconference proper and the associate services mentioned above, for which the teleconference would be a kind of promotional springboard.

Group communication, facilitating discussion, consultation and decision making between distant locations reduces the need for traveling and the associated time delays. At the same time, it makes the managing and organizational activities less burdensome for firms having operations in numerous locations. One of the major obstacles to the decentralization of enterprises is herewith removed.

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Local communities and regional agencies will play a lead role in the production of these new means of communication. For this reason, the SNT will associate with them in its effort to define and set up teleconference centers in each town concerned.

An agreement between the Administration and the SNT regulates the principles of operation and the rates of the teleconference centers and the promotional role of local communities.

This is a summary of the essential aspects of the Teleconference project. Starting with two operating teleconference centers in Casablanca and Rabat, it should lead to the setting up of about 10 public and private studios connected with the national and international networks by 1980.

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MOROCCO

# A REVOLUTION IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS DESCRIBED

Rabat L'OPINION in French 4 May 77 p 5

[Article by Sami el Jai]

[Excerpts] We must hail the initiative of the National Telecommunications Company [SNTC] which has just installed two teleconference studio prototypes at Rabat and at Casablanca.

This represents a real revolution in the area of communications, and last week we had the opportunity, on the occasion of an exclusive demonstration, to have a glimpse of the incalculable services which this application of the telephone, with its numerous possibilities, is called upon to render to business circles, universities, in the realization of vast projects, in short whenever frequent consultation is required between several groups of persons who all have something to say.

As its name indicates, the teleconference makes it possible to hold a meeting by telephone, gathering around the same table up to 24 persons, even separated by several thousand kilometers.

Disconcerting Simplicity...and Efficiency.

However spectacular it may be, this innovation retains a disconcerting simplicity.

No problem of manipulation faces the conference members, who, seated around a hexagonal table (each telecommunication center may accommodate up to six speakers), talk in the most normal manner possible with four, five or even six persons seated around a similar table installed in another town.

But the most astonishing thing is the perfect clarity of the sound.

Finally for those interested in the technical side, we may say that the teleconference system uses connections of the four-wire telephonic type which do not require the installation of any new infrastructures.

It is possible by this method to interconnect up to four studios for the same teleconference, by means of a special so-called multi-conference equipment.

Communication is established instantaneously.

It is therefore possible to contemplate here and now (seeing that the Telecommunications company has proceeded to the installation of two studios at Rabat and Casablanca) holding conferences between persons located, for example, in Rabat, Casablanca, Paris, and Marseilles.

Even More Spectacular: Telecopy and Telewriting.

But there is something even more spectacular. The National Telecommunications Company is shortly going to add to the teleconference system, that of telecopy. This refers to telephonic transmission of documents reproduced almost simultaneously (the operation only takes 3 to 6 minutes) in a receiver instrument similar to a photocopying machine.

The teleconference members' will thus be in a position to support their statements by means of documents (graphics, sketches, and even photos) which will be transmitted instantaneously to their counterparts.

In a subsequent stage, the National Telecommunications Company is contemplating completing this system by adopting a telewriting process making it possible for the teleconference members to write or draw on a type of electronic slate messages which will be transmitted to the other teleconference studios and projected on a television screen.

It is apparent that this is a real revolution in telecommunications whose real value will be appreciated by engineering offices, faculties (for example, for defense of theses), particularly since the SNTC is contemplating extending its network to Oujda, Tangiers, Agadir, Fez, etc.

A system which besides its reliability, represents a substantial saving in time and money.

The days of long and costly trips to hold work conferences lasting at times less than an hour are over.

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## MOROCCO

### BRIEFS

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE LINE--The governor of the Marrakech province, Mr Mustapha Tariq, yesterday afternoon opened the international automatic telephone line. During this inaugural ceremony, Mr Mustapha Tariq had a telephone conversation with Mr El Jâý of the Embassy of Morocco in Paris. The governor termed the opening of this international telephone line a new step forward in the field of telecommunications, and he emphasized the importance of this communications line. Mr El Jay stated that the Moroccan community in France is delighted to have this connection. Marrakech is now connected directly by the automatic line with France, Holland, Spain, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Tunisia, and Lebanon. Also attending this opening ceremony were: the secretary general of the province, the head of the governor's staff, and the regional PTT /Postal and Telecommunications Administration/ director.

/Text/ /Casablanca MAROC SOIR in French 8 Jun 77 p 1/ 7679

CSO: 5500



PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

DEVELOPMENT OF TELEPHONE SERVICE CALLED VITAL FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL PROGRESS

Aden 14 OCTOBER in Arabic 17 May 77 p 8

[Article: "Telephone Service, Its Present and Its Future Spheres of Development"]

[Text] The political report approved in the unification conference held from 11 to 13 October 1975 touched on the issue of communications of various kinds, considering that this is one of the important and urgent issues to which our organization and our revolution should pay major attention by virtue of the fact that it is one of the major factors for our economic and social development.

This procession whose landmarks have been defined and whose path has been set by our organization seeks fundamentally to connect the development of our society with the requirements of modern life. The report pointed out that "communications play a vital role in enhancing the social life of the masses in our country and in making the masses participate, keep in close touch with and interact with social activities and efforts."

The report also asserted that "expansion in the field of telecommunications and air and marine transportation have also helped our citizens to achieve many of the accomplishments connected with their living conditions and with their social life."

The report also affirmed that creating a big development in the field of communications will require continuous and persistent efforts by the authorities and agencies concerned with the matter.

In the field of telecommunications, which is the central point of our discussion today, the Telephone Administration has played and continues to play an important role that deserves appreciation by virtue of the fact that this administration has implemented in the past years the projects included in its part of the five-year plan which seeks to improve and renew the telephone network in the capital and to improve telephone service generally.

Some people may not be aware of or may not be able to feel these accomplishments whose edifice is rising higher every day. This is undoubtedly true. The telephone utility is one of the service utilities that play a considerably vital role and that constitute one of the mainstays of our social and economic progress.

The importance of this service lies in the fact that it meets the people's needs, connects them with each other and performs important and indispensable services for them in this modern age where telecommunications occupy an important place in man's life.

What is more important in our topic is to familiarize ourselves with what is new in our country in this respect and with the new developments introduced to this service after darkness departed and the dawn of freedom rose on 30 November 1967. It is also important to find out what the future hopes and aspirations of our people are insofar as the telephone service is concerned and also to find out what this utility has achieved in the past few years within the framework of its five-year plan.

The answer to all these questions requires that we backtrack to find out how the telephone service was in the past and how it is today.

What is important to us is to review the progress that this utility has achieved within a short period to participate in developing the telephone service and to enable it to cover the capital and the provincial capitals generally. A telephone exchange has been built in al-Mukalla, capital of the fifth governorate, as an initial step toward introducing the service to the other governorates.

The Aden-Ta'izz-San'a' telecommunications center is one of the accomplishments of which the telephone service is proud and an accomplishment that represents a prominent landmark on the path of breaking the isolation and the estrangement between the two parts of the one homeland. This station also represents a successful indicator of the previous three-year plan.

The local telecommunications network project plays a major role in building and equipping the telephone exchange centers in the other provincial capitals and the capitals of some districts where the telephone service will be introduced to every utility and home. It will also be possible to link the governorates with each other and with the outside world through this network whose construction is proceeding through persistent and dedicated efforts that deserve to be lauded.

We should not forget on this international [telecommunications] day to greet other utilities that are directly connected with this field and that are also seeking a better future and constant development.

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## SUDAN

### STATUS OF BROADCASTING IN NATION REVIEWED

Khartoum AL-AYYAM in Arabic 26 Apr 77 p 9

/Interview of Broadcasting Director Muhammad Khujali Salihin by Mirghani Abu Shanab: "Integration of Broadcasting With Egypt Has Reached the Application Stage; Four New Studios To Be Opened on Revolution Day"/

/Text/ When one mentions Sudanese Broadcasting, one must mention its director, Mr Muhammad Khujali Salihin, not because he is the principal man responsible for the course of the activity in it but because Salihin's link with broadcasting remains firm and he has advanced stage by stage in positions of responsibility within it.

When one mentions Salihin, one must remember the successful programs he has continued to provide, which have attracted many people's attention. Perhaps for this reason his name has become connected with broadcasting activity in people's minds and perhaps for both reasons he has acquired the ability and capability to perform well. To the extent that he has managed to progress through the stages of his diverse experience in broadcasting work, he has acquired a certain amount of confidence from the listener, for the reason that Sudanese broadcasting has started to discover people who listen to it all day and night, except for the inhabitants of rural areas, who of necessity are preoccupied with television!

Along with the Sudanese broadcasting successes which have been realized by Salihin, a number of questions and queries have gained prominence. AL-AYYAM conveyed these to the director, who was so generous as to respond, and this interview took place:

We asked him, To what extent has television broadcasting affected radio broadcasting?

/Answer/ There has been no effect worth mentioning so far, in view of the fact that television transmission covers only a small, limited area. Also, it covers a brief period of time. In addition, ownership of television is open only to persons with means. The fact is that television has not yet

reached the stage of fully competing with radio broadcasting in third world countries in particular.

/Question/ What are the ingredients of broadcasting activity?

/Answer/ Technical resources, innate talent, the presence of a goal and qualifications, and the existence of material and technical resources.

/Question/ How is the failure of a radio program measured?

/Answer/ By seeking the opinions of listeners or receiving their reactions, in accordance with scientific principles widely recognized in the field of listener research.

/Question/ Why was it decided to discontinue using the serial system in Sudanese Radio specifically?

/Answer/ Use of the serial system has not been discontinued in Sudanese Radio's General Program. What has been published concerns Voice of the Sudanese National broadcasting. This may be explained by the fact that it is an emerging broadcast where programming is subjected to experimentation with the objective of concentrating and firmly establishing its own special tradition.

/Question/ How is the integration of broadcasting between us and Arab countries, especially the fraternal nation of Egypt, progressing?

/Answer/ It is proceeding better, especially since we have established solid bilateral relations between ourselves and most Arab countries. Integration of the broadcasting medium between ourselves and the fraternal state of Egypt has progressed beyond the standardization and establishment stage to that of application in all areas: training, exchange of expertise, tours and programs.

/Question/ What have been the results of broadcast employee training?

/Answer/ Training, first of all, is an investment; it is a process of guiding innate talent. It results in shortening the time and effort taken and ultimately results in raising the quality of performance and producing it in the optimum form.

/Question/ What is the extent of the anticipated expansion in broadcasting?

/Answer/ There is horizontal expansion, which is represented by increasing the number of communications services, and vertical expansion, which takes the form of improving the quality of performance in all programs in order to hold onto all classes of listeners and attract new ones.

/Question/ How is the work plan for guided broadcasts proceeding?

/Answer/ It has faltered somewhat as a result of the damage inflicted on the studios last year. There is strong hope that we will begin the guided broadcasts in English and French next July.

/Question/ When will work be finished on the studios which were wrecked?

/Answer/ Maintenance of the buildings has been completely finished and engineering activities have started. These will be opened with four studios on the next Revolution Day, God willing.

/Question/ What difficulties are you facing?

/Answer/ We have transcended many difficulties, praise God, and it remains for us to create more comfortable opportunities to train operating staffs to keep up with continuous development in the field of electronic activity in the world today.

/Question/ It is said that Sudanese Broadcasting does not have an adequate number of competent broadcasters.

/Answer/ This is the natural anticipated consequence of this type of activity. We confront it, as do other broadcasting organizations, and in spite of that we have a number of competent broadcasters.

/Question/ It is said that the number of female Sudanese broadcasters is insufficient.

/Answer/ This is correct. We are striving earnestly to eliminate this deficiency, if not today then tomorrow.

/Question/ It is said that radio plays are rebroadcast.

/Answer/ It appears that this is the case to some extent, and the reason is that there is a scarcity of radio play scripts. One should also take into account that the same social problems remain and this makes it inevitable that the subject must be dealt with more than once in a new, distinguished manner. This may be attributed to the fact that many of the persons working in this field have been absent on training missions abroad during the last 2 years.

This does not prevent us from stating that there are many new activities which are new in their thinking, treatment and technique. A new system is being studied and investigated which will have the effect of developing dramatic work and opening more receptive horizons for this, and we hope we will see the light soon.

/Question/ It is said that nothing new is being done with sports programs.

/Answer/ So far as I know, there has been praise for these programs from all organizations and personalities concerned with sports and we have received numerous citations for them. Nonetheless we are hoping to improve them and make them better.

/Question/ It is said that the Family Program does not draw families.

/Answer/ This criticism was objective and correct a while ago, and I previously suspended the program for more than four instalments. Now, however, it has been replanned, has begun to be presented in a better manner than before and is subjected to modifications between each instalment.

/Question/ It is stated that the time for the Children's Program is not sufficient.

/Answer/ For this reason we have considered it appropriate to present it twice a week, on Friday morning and at 1730 hours on Tuesday evening.

/Question/ It is said that broadcasting is remote from the daily problems and concerns of the citizens.

/Answer/ This is not true. Indeed, it is keeping abreast and advanced in this field.

/Question/ It is said that present cultural programs do not fulfil their purpose from the qualitative and quantitative standpoints.

/Answer/ This is not true either, because the number of cultural programs now amounts to 34, taking up 29 hours of time per week. They are aimed at all cultural levels and have attracted a large number of intellectuals, making them an object of praise and esteem from intellectuals.

/Question/ It is said that the Voice of the Nation is a carbon copy of the General Program.

/Answer/ The situation is the opposite of what you have mentioned. It is a distinctive broadcasting service and has its independent personality.

/Question/ It is said that radio transmission is still not clearly heard in some areas of the Sudan.

/Answer/ Responsibility for transmission matters lies with the Telephone and Telecommunications Department. When the Raybah Station is opened next month, God willing, the citizens' complaints will cease for once and for all.

/Question/ It is said the Coordination Section is excessively courteous to performers.

/Answer/ The Coordination Section is not excessively courteous to anyone. There are principles in effect regarding the assignment of opportunities to performers, in accordance with their grades and output.

/Question/ It is said that some programs are just singing and musical variety shows.

/Answer/ That is a well-known broadcasting format!

/Question/ Is broadcasting production still backward?

/Answer/ Broadcasting lacks an adequate number of producers in general and trainees in particular. Therefore we have granted maximum priority to this problem. We are now intending to make up for the lack and qualify an adequate number of producers to cope with the anticipated development.

This does not mean that the existing producers lack competence, because there are good dramatic works which have drawn the satisfaction and receptivity of listeners.

/Question/ What in your view are the most successful radio programs being offered today by Sudanese Broadcasting?

/Answer/ I assume that every program is at a good level and it is not possible to single any out. If there is appreciation for some programs, that may be attributed to the level of the receiver.

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CSO: 4802

## SUDAN

### BRIEFS

KHARTOUM EXCHANGE--Work is being done these days at the telephone building installing telephone line connection systems for the Khartoum exchange, whose function will be to link the new exchanges in al-'Ardah, al-Mahdiyah and Khartoum south. These exchanges will be comprised of 22,000 new telephone lines and will lead to better telephone service and an increase in the number of those benefitting from them in the tri-city capital. The number of these linking units will be 96, of which one unit will be a malfunction control mechanism which operates by means of warning lights which indicate the site of the damage and after repairs restores (the circuit) which was isolated so that it would not affect the link with other areas. The work of installing the equipment is making great progress. More than 50 units have been installed up to now and work has been finished on running the interior cables into the central exchange. The new equipment is considered among the most modern in the world and is of Japanese manufacture. This same type of equipment is used in America, France and Japan and is distinguished by making contacts in a very short time, which facilitates the flow of telephonic communications in general and lessens the incidence of wrong numbers. Dialing in the new system is direct while it was by stages in the old system. The installation of the new equipment comes at a time when all numbers are three-digit. In view of the anticipated expansion, postal technicians also point out that the million telephones will double the new capital telephone numbers to six digits. It is worthy of mention that work will end on the new exchange on the 25th of September. The first operational test will be conducted over a period of 2 months and the final test will be during the last 15 days (before opening). [Text] [Khartoum AL-AYYAM in Arabic 20 Apr 77 p 10]

CSO: 4802



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

RA'S AL-KHAYMAH SATELLITE STATION INAUGURATED

Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 29 Apr 77 p 3

[Article by 'Abd-al-Mun'im 'Uthman 'Abdullah 'Abd-al-Rahman: "Big Celebration in Ra's al-Khaymah To Inaugurate Satellite Station"]

[Text] Station Cost 14 Million Dollars, Was Completed in 18 Months, Will Help in Developing Communications With Rest of World and Relaying Television Broadcasts

Yesterday evening Ra's al-Khaymah witnessed a big celebration on the occasion of the formal opening of the ground station for satellite communications. The festivities were attended by His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan, the head of state; His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, the prime minister; His Highness Shaykh Saqr ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, the ruler of Ra's al-Khaymah, and a number of crown princes and members of the Higher Council of the UAE.

His Highness Shaykh Zayid officially opened the station, and held telephone conversations via the artificial satellite used by the station.

Using the new station, his highness, the head of state, made a direct telephone call to London to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the ruler of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in which he congratulated him on his recovery, and said, "We thank almighty God for granting you health and well-being. We are pleased and happy at your recovery, and wish to convey to you the best wishes of your colleagues, the members of the UAE Higher Council, as well as those of the people and the government of the Emirates. We await your return, fully recovered, God willing." His Majesty King Khalid assured his highness that he was returning tomorrow to his country, and expressed his thanks and appreciation for the kind sentiments of his highness, the members of the Higher Council, the people, and the government. He prayed God to aid the Arabs and the Muslims, and to guide their footsteps along the path of righteousness.

His highness, the president of state, held a second conversation with the president of the Federal Republic of Germany, in which he extolled the

strong ties of cooperation that bind the two countries. He said that the construction of this satellite station was a step toward developing and strengthening cooperative and friendly relations between the Emirates and the Federal Republic. His highness expressed the hope that the cooperative relations and the contact between the two countries would continue to advance and strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries in all fields. The president of the Federal Republic of Germany responded by asking God's blessing on this major step in the world of communications between the Emirates and the rest of the world.

He said that this satellite station was the best proof and indication of the depth of the ties between us. His highness held a final conversation with the ambassador of the Emirates in Washington, during which the ambassador conveyed his congratulations and those of UAE students in the United States on this major achievement, and conveyed their good wishes to his highness, the chief of state, and to the members of the council and the people of the UAE. His highness, the chief of state, told the ambassador that the UAE was awaiting the return of its sons who were studying abroad, to participate in the building and advancement of their country. He asked them to increase their efforts and strive harder, so that they might perform well in the government positions that awaited them.

#### Connecting the UAE With the Rest of the World

His Highness Shaykh Khalid ibn Saqr al-Qasimi, crown prince and deputy governor of Ra's al-Khaymah, had made the inauguration speech, in which he welcomed his highness, the chief of state, and the other governors. He said that everyone's participation at the festivities was evidence of the keen interest in the progress and advancement that our young state was making under the leadership of His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan and his wise stewardship. He said that the Ra's al-Khaymah satellite station would be one of the bricks in the building of this nation. It would be one of the means of linking our country with the rest of the world. He lauded the efforts of the German firm that built the project. His Excellency Sa'id al-Mulla, the minister of communications, also spoke, and said that this station would enable the country to meet its needs, together with the states cooperating with it via the Indian satellite. He said that with the completion of work on the Abu Dhabi satellite station, which would operate via the satellite over the Atlantic, our contacts with the outside would be total and complete. His excellency also spoke of the ministry's plan and the development that will be witnessed in the near future in the fields of wire and wireless communications.

#### Why Station Was Built in Safety of Mountainside

With the inauguration of this station's operation the UAE enters a new era in the history of the communications system's development, for the station will reinforce and strengthen the radio communications network in the country. The satellite station at Ra's al-Khaymah was built on the slope

of al-Ashqar mountain outside the city of Ra's al-Khaymah and located among several mountains to shield it from the 500-kilowatt radar at Ra's al-Khaymah airport and the 1,000-kilowatt Iranian radar at Bandar 'Abbas airport, because the radiation and transmission emanating from these radar stations would hamper the operation of the station had it been located elsewhere.

The station provides the UAE with an outstanding capability for worldwide communications. The station, on which work was started 18 months ago, which cost 14 million dollars, and which is entirely owned by the government of Ra's al-Khaymah, has one of the largest dish antennas ever built for communications purposes. The dish, with a diameter of 107 feet, is installed at a 59-degree angle, facing the artificial satellite INTELSAT IV, in its orbit 22,300 miles over the Indian Ocean.

#### Relaying Conversations and Television Broadcasts

The station can put to use 972 channels simultaneously, to handle telephone calls, relay telex messages and urgent data, and broadcast television programs directly over the air, and in color, between Ra's al-Khaymah and the farthest corner of the earth. By transmitting via INTELSAT IV the Ra's al-Khaymah station can immediately get through with calls and messages to other ground stations using the same satellite, including Kuwait, Britain, Pakistan, Iran, Lebanon, India, Italy, and West Germany. The station has two large power generators that operate automatically to meet the station's constant needs. If one of the two generators failed, the other would automatically go into operation. The station is directly tied in to the communications satellite located over the Indian Ocean, and works together with the ground stations located within the area assigned to the aforementioned satellite; that is, between Britain and Germany, and Lebanon and Pakistan. Communications outside this area--to America, for instance--go through the main station at Healy Tower in Britain, which relays the communication to America via the satellite located over the Atlantic. All these operations transpire within a few seconds, so that a person in Ra's al-Khaymah can telephone someone else in Europe or America, or many other countries, with the same ease he telephoned a neighbor in the area in which he lives.

#### Station's Antenna of a Unique Kind

The Ra's al-Khaymah station was built by the West German firm of Siemens, one of the world's best companies in the construction of communications satellites ground stations, and the same company that built the second ground station in Kuwait. These are the only two ground stations in the world which are equipped with a unique kind of rotating antenna, built by Siemens. The microwave transmission system connects the new ground station with the communications department central switchboard at Ra's al-Khaymah, which has installed new telephone and telex switchboards to meet the fast increase in demand resulting from the installation of the

ground station. By the end of this year the Ra's al-Khaymah communications department expects the number of telephone subscribers to exceed 2,000, with 150 telex subscribers. The ground station will start operation with four channels working directly with Britain, Kuwait, and West Germany. The Ra's al-Khaymah communications department has obtained authorization to open 19 additional lines, depending on the workload requirements. The department plans to use all 24 lines by the end of this year. Each channel line can carry a telephone communication with 24 simultaneous telex messages.

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CSO: 5500

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

### BRIEFS

UAE BEGINS TEST TRANSMISSION--Abu Dhabi, 18 June--The Emirates news agency WAM [Waw Alif Mim] has begun its test transmission by sending some local news and activities inside the state on a limited scale. UAE Information and Culture Minister Ahmad ibn Hamid has visited the headquarters of the agency and its branches in the northern Emirates and Al-'Ayn and issued instructions that this limited test transmission begin immediately. Information and Culture Ministry Undersecretary 'Abdallah an-Nuways has stated that the final steps for completing the agency's machinery are progressing speedily prior to the official start of operations by the agency. [Text] [Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Jun 77 NC]

CSO: 5500

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

BROADCASTING TO SOUTHERN AFRICA--The Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, NBC, will start test transmissions to southern Africa in a few weeks time. This was made known by the corporation's deputy director general, Technical Services, Mr George Bako. He was briefing the federal commissioner for information, Mr (?I.O.) Ogunlade, who visited the NBC transmitting stations at Ikorodu and Sogunle yesterday. Mr Bako explained that radio transmission to southern Africa was necessary to enable Nigeria to get her message across to the liberation movement. Also during the visit the director-general of the NBC, Dr Christopher Kolade, told the commissioner that the Sogunle transmitting station would eventually be turned into a training complex. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Jun 77 LD]

CSO: 5500

## ANGOLA

### BRIEFS

NEW RADIO PROGRAM--A daily radio program by the African National Congress of South Africa was launched on Wednesday night on Radio Nacional de Angola under the name Radio Freedom. Radio Freedom is broadcast from Luanda each day from 1830 hours Angolan time, or 1730 GMT. [Excerpts] [Luanda Domestic Service in English 1145 GMT 16 Jun 77 LD/EA]

CSO: 5500

## ETHIOPIA

### BRIEFS

TV EXPANSION--A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has announced that on 18 June Ethiopian television will start serving the people of Asmara. The Asmara service, which cost 1.2 million birr, will broadcast 4 hours a day and can also be seen in Massawa. The next phase of the expansion of Ethiopian television will occur in the towns of Harar and Direedawa. [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 18 Jun 77 LD/EA]

CSO: 5500



# SATELLITE NETWORKS TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS

## Two More Domestic Networks

Kampala VOICE OF UGANDA in English 2 Jun 77 p 1

[Article: "UBC Engineer Briefs Dr Amin"]

[Text]

LIFE President Amin has received at State House, Entebbe, Mr Farouk Malik Superintendent Engineer with the Uganda Broadcasting Corporation who briefed him on the developments of the International Earth Station at Arua.

President Amin was very happy with the progress, saying that he has now decided to build two more domestic satellite networks in Kitgum and Fort Portal.

He said once completed, the network in Kitgum would serve Southern Sudan and other areas around. The one in Fort Portal would cover Western Province including such areas as Bwamba and Buko-

njo.

The Life President explained that the station in Kapchorwa would serve the Eastern and Karamoja provinces while the one in Mbarara would cover among others, Tanzania, Rwanda, Kigezi and the whole of Ankole.

He said his intention is to extend education and other services to everybody in Uganda. He was happy to learn that the project in Arua is mobile and said that if in future there is any need to change it, the satellite could be taken to any other area in Uganda.

Field Marshal Amin was happy to learn that the planned network

aims at 15 years ahead. He said if everything is completed by the second of July 1977, the people of Uganda will be very happy.

He hoped that all the other projects would also be accomplished in time because he aims at making communication easy for the people of Uganda, through radio, television, telephone, telex and other services. The President was briefed in the presence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is also holding the portfolio of the minister of Information and Broadcasting, Lt Col Juma Oris.

● See background story on page five.

## Operations Begin 2 July

Kampala VOICE OF UGANDA in English 2 Jun 77 p 5

[Article by Zulf Khalfan, from Arua: "Uganda's Earth Satellite Station To Commence Operation July 2nd"]

[Text]

**IN a bid to modernise and speed up her communications system self-reliantly, Uganda is moving by leaps and bounds to adopt advanced technology.**

So rapid is the progress being made in this direction, that in less than a month's time from today, Uganda will have her own earth satellite station.

Largely due to President Idi Amin's own foresight and drive to make Uganda self-reliant in all fields, the Uganda Earth Satellite Station is expected to be ready and operational by July 2nd, 1977.

The station is being erected on an open site of about 300 by 200 meters, in Ombaci, four miles from Arua, by an American firm—Harris International Telecommunications of Florida.

The Uganda station will be capable of receiving and transmitting international radio and television signals and will commence by receiving and transmitting Uganda's own radio and television signals.

This means that by the middle of July, residents of Arua and the surrounding regions will be able to view on their TV sets high quality telecasts of programmes from Uganda Television, Kampala, and in colour if they wish.

Until now, Uganda's communications from Kampala, to the outside world, had to be routed through the Longo- not Earth Satellite Station, in Kenya—hitherto the only one in East Africa — which has only six circuits.

The Uganda Satellite Station will have 24 circuits which can be extended by installing more circuits — in groups of 12 — up to a maximum of 96 circuits.

The erection of the satellite station in Arua opens up other, numerous communications avenues not only for this growing town, but for the whole Nile Province, and the entire surrounding regions.

It includes the possibility of transforming the present manually-operated Arua telephones into a standard trunk dialing system (STD), first between Arua and Kampala, and then from Arua and other stations outside Uganda.

A telex service can be initiated, speeding up news, administrative and commercial information exchanges between the region and Kampala, as well as outside Kampala.

Once Arua is able to communicate with the outside world directly, by telephone or telex, it will mean that the neighbouring small towns of Aru in Zaire and Keri/Kaya in Sudan, which often experience considerable delays in communicating with their capitals, because of their long distance, can communicate easily from Arua.

To complete the Uganda communications network are three other planned mini stations, scheduled to be completed by August. One of these will be located on Kololo Hill, while of the other two, one will be located in Kapchorwa, Sebei, and the other in Mbarara, Ankole.

They will be erected by the same American corporation.

One of the questions this project is likely to raise in the minds of some people is the choice of the site of the station.

When I raised the question with Roger Schafer, Field Project Manager of Harris Corp., he told me that the prime technical consideration is that the station be located in a low-noise area for which the Ombaci site is quite suitable.

From there the station will have a line of site for both the antenna and the microwave to the Kampala Telephone Exchange.

Mr Farooq Malik, UBC's Superintendent Engineer, who is closely involved with the project, told me the location of the station at Arua is in accordance with President Amin's policy of taking services to the people.

In a way, one has to agree, the President's decision to take the station to Arua, Kapchorwa, and Mbaramara, appear to be motivated by his desire to open up the country. The relocation of industries in the outlying regions or having vital communications potential will help in boosting the small towns into commercially active trading centres.

Kampala is already overcrowded with almost all the major installations one can think of. The city can do without this earth station. Its location in Arua helps to reverse the imbalance which was started during the colonial period.

The other important question which the project raises is whether Uganda has the personnel capability to man the station and to maintain it professionally and efficiently.

According to Mr Schafer, his company is obligated under the contract to provide a complete training programme for a maximum of 12 Ugandan engineers and technicians who will operate and maintain the station.

The training programme includes 16 weeks of training at the factory in USA, and 12 weeks on-the-job training at the stations in Uganda, under the guidance of Harris representatives.

The story of Uganda's earth satellite station goes back to two international conferences on satellite communications and broadcasting, one in Khartoum, last November, and the other in Geneva, in January this year, to which President Amin sent Uganda delegations.

Then followed a Uganda trade delegation to Sudan in April, 1977, which included Mr Malik, who met Harris Corp representatives there.

When they returned to Uganda, the delegation briefed the President about Mr Malik's initial contacts with Harris personnel.

Impressed by what the delegates told him on Sudan's efforts in improving her communications system using satellites, President Amin immediately set up a task force to plan for the erection of an earth satellite station in Uganda.

The task force was made up of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Ministry of Finance, and one from Extelcoms, and was assigned to consult with the Harris Corp. in America.

On 17th April, 1977, Mr Malik, Mr M. Marjan of the

Uganda Mission to the United Nations, Mr Mahmoud Musa of the Uganda Embassy in Washington, and Mr Patrick Masabu an Extelcoms engineer, concluded successful negotiations with Harris Corp, culminating in a contract between the corporation and the Uganda government, for erecting an earth satellite station, Standard B, to be fully ready and operational in exactly three months from that date.

President Amin agreed to offer the services of the C-130 Uganda Airlines carrier to airlift all the heavy and sophisticated equipment from Melbourne, Florida, to Arua, via Entebbe, in three scheduled flights.

The first flight arrived in Uganda on 19th May, while the last one is scheduled to arrive here on or about June 6th.

Actual civil work on the site started on May 2nd, and already nearly half of the project has been completed.

Last Monday, I flew with Mr Schafer, the American crew of the C-130 freight carrier, and Mr Malik on the second flight of the C-130 carrying heavy equipment for the project to Arua.

At the construction site, Oley Vermillion, a senior engineer with Harris, in-charge of the construction work, assured the VOICE that work was going on according to schedule, and would be completed on time for the July 2nd deadline.

Mr Vermillion said he, his American and Ugandan colleagues are happy in Arua. He said they were receiving all the cooperation they need from the Governor's office, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Ministry of Defence, and the people of Arua. The Vice President,

Gen Mustafa Adrisi also provided a crane which is vital for the project.

Judging from the enthusiasm which the project has aroused in everyone, President Amin has a good indication of the support his initiative in setting up the project which .....according to Mr Schafer, is being done in "world record time."

Other items in the contract include provision of spare parts, for which an additional flight has been scheduled, testing with the International Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) under Uganda's supervision, and conversion of the system into a digital one by December 1st, 1977, in accordance with Intelsat regulations.

Satellite communications is a highly complex field which requires specialisation. In trying to comprehend it for simple explanation, one easily becomes lost in the web of technical jargons through which it must be explained.

I spent nearly half a day last Monday doing exactly that — trying to make sense out of the technical terms — by listening carefully to Mr Schafer and Mr Malik who are much closer to the mystery.

All I managed to get from them, in addition to the above, is that in satellite communications, messages — by telephone, radio, telex, or video — are sent to the earth satellite station which transmits them to a stationary satellite, strategically positioned thousands of miles above the earth. The satellite then beams the signals from there to the chosen destination.

The process is two way or up-link and down-link, so messages, through signals can also be received from the satellite by the earth station.

The satellite receiving the signals from the earth station is known as a "gateway" satellite. In the case of Uganda, her gateway station is an INTELSAT satellite located in Goon Hilly, in United Kingdom.

The Uganda Satellite Station located in Ombaci is made up of a 13-meter antenna, or the "dish"; it will have a 25-meter tower, bearing a microwave antenna, an office, an electronic shelter, two 150-kw generators in a separate building, and a 5000-litre fuel storage tank.

According to Mr Schafer, the Uganda station — known as Standard B — is at the moment fairly adequate for a domestic system, and could serve her needs for at least the next 10 years.

The other — Standard A — with an antenna of about 35 meters in diameter, is suitable for a country operating multiple carriers involving several countries.

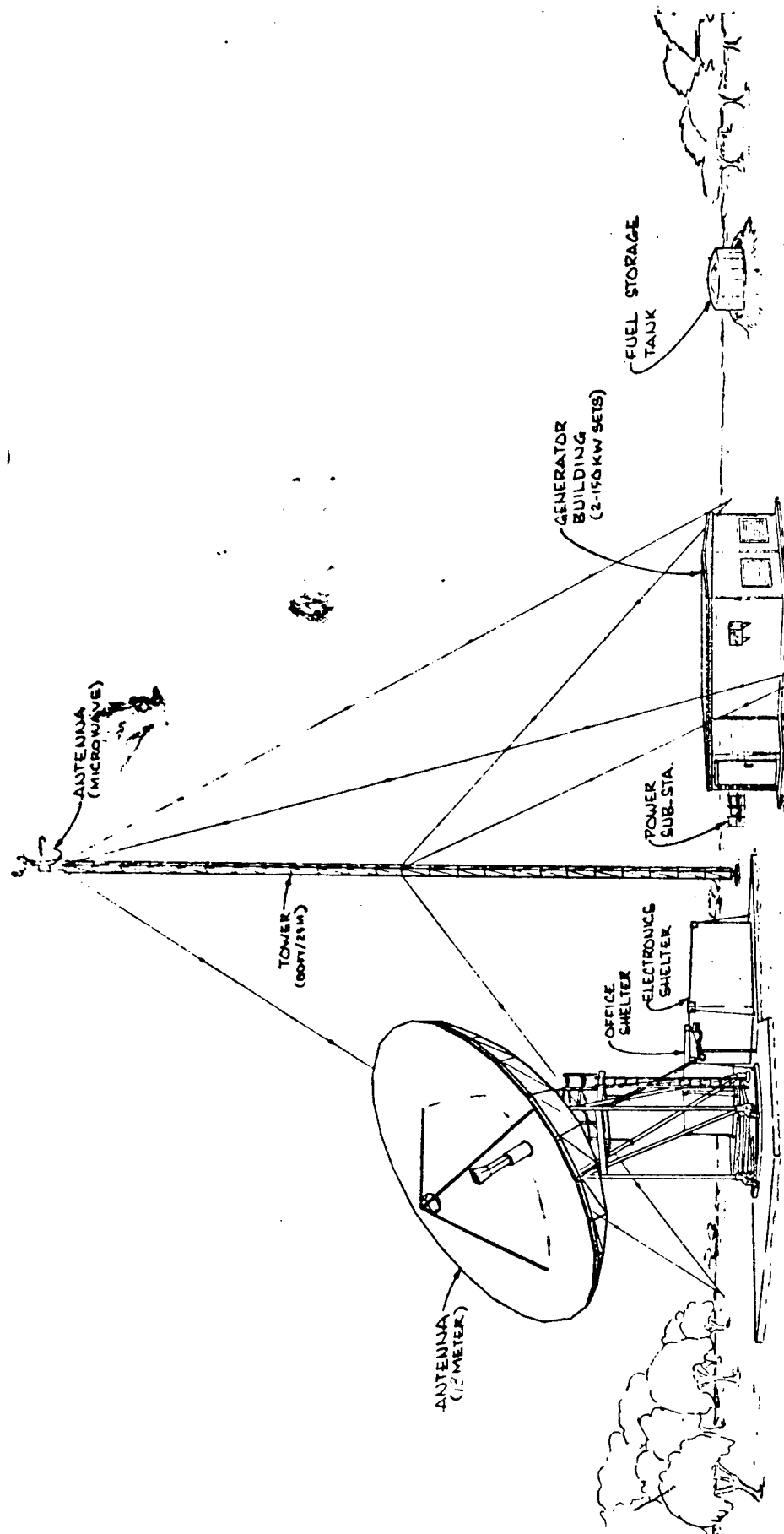
The advantage of having a satellite earth station explains Mr Malik, is that you avoid the heavy cost of erecting microwave tower boosters at a distance of every 15 miles.

As eventually a country has to adapt to modern technology, argues Mr Malik, why not make the leap — estimated by Mr Schafer to be in the region of about 10 to 15 years — now?

The INTELSAT programme was started in 1966. It now has evolved into a 137-member organisation, which Uganda is expected to join in order to have access to the gateway station.

According to Mr Schafer, the whole network of gateway stations in 1976 numbered nearly 109. Of these, 60 are on the Atlantic Satellite, 20 on the Pacific network, and 29 on the Indian Ocean.

The Communications Satellite Corp of Washington chart shows that in January 1977 there were 115 Earth satellite stations operating in the Intelsat Global Satellite System.

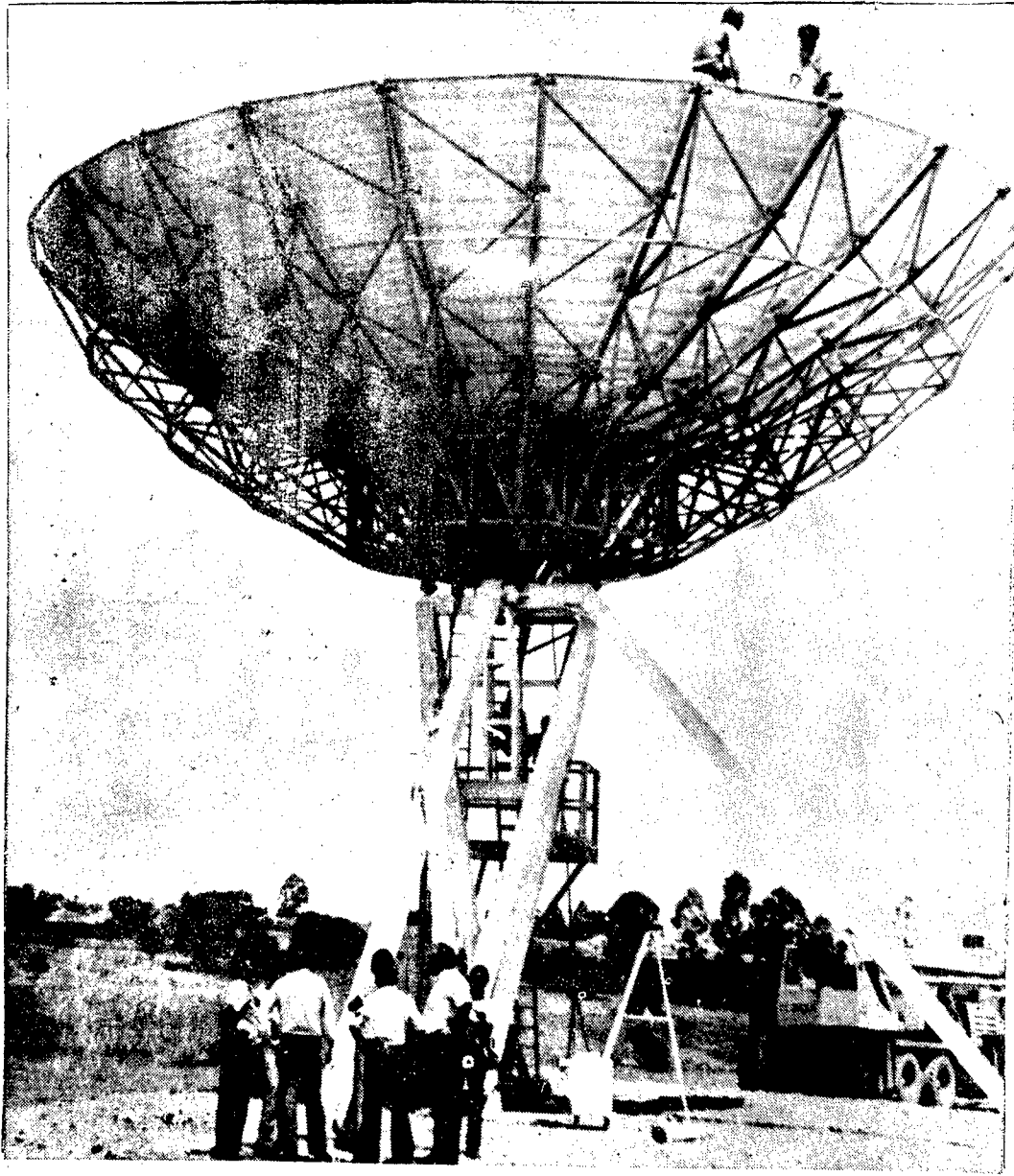


A rough sketch of the Earth Satellite Station being erected at Ombaci, Arua, showing some of its main features described in the accompanying article. The actual station, when completed, will be a lot different from what is seen above.

Antenna Photo Published

Kampala VOICE OF UGANDA in English 9 Jun 77 p 1

[Text]



CSO: 5500

## CYPRUS

### BRIEFS

SATELLITE PLAN FOR TELEVISION--The Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation is studying the possibility of setting up an earth satellite station, in cooperation with the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority, to secure a direct television link with the rest of the world. This was announced by the CBC Director-General Mr A. Khristofidis at a press conference at which he said an expert is coming to Cyprus for further study. By the end of the next year 21 relay stations will be set up so that telecasts can reach all parts of the island. Links between Cyprus and Greek television have been ensured during the summer months via Rhodes and an extension to the winter months is now being worked out. Short wave broadcasts beamed for Cypriots in the UK will be resumed soon. The CBC plans a revision of the method of collection of wireless and television licence fees. The matter is being studied by the Ministerial Committee and proposals will shortly reach the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Nicosia CYPRUS INDUSTRIAL JOURNAL in English Vol II, No 3, Mar 77 p 61]

CSO: 5500



FRANCE

BRIEFS

PIRATE RADIOS--There was a fourth broadcast yesterday evening by "Green Radio," the Paris ecologists' pirate station. It lasted 40 minutes and concerned nuclear power, but the broadcast was scrambled after 12 minutes and became practically inaudible. Also a new pirate station named "Radio Beau Delire" has sprung up in Lille. It is not ecological, but concentrates essentially on problems of information. [Text] [Brussels Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 19 Jun 77 LD]

CSO: 5500

TURKEY

BRIEFS

NEW TV TRANSMITTER--The newly constructed television transmitter in Kayseri will become operational today. The new transmitter will transmit from channel 8. The small TV relay transmitter in Safakli will relay TV programs from channel 6 instead of channel 9. The TRT officials have stated that with the inauguration of the new stronger transmitter the transmissions will be clearer. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1100 GMT 11 Jun 77 NC]

CSO: 5500

END